MONDAY JUNE 3 1901.

riptions by Mail, Postnaid.

BAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 5 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscrip Disection wish to have rejected articles returned, they ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Porto Rico and the Philippines. Senator FORARER states briefly, in as article in Leslie's Weekly, the meaning of the decisions in the insular cases. Every decisions is of value at this time when a many statesmen and newspapers are pumpog; and we therefore copy what Mr. DEARER SAFE

"The holding of the court is that Porto Rico, being erritory of the United States, is subject to govern-nearly Congress, not only by reason of the Consti-ional authority conferred on Congress for that purose, but also because of the inherent power of sov ignty, and that it is consequently within the power of Congress to provide such government and such lariff duties as it may see fit, and that in exercising but is free to act according to the necessi

This third point, as to the power of Cong.ess to legislate, involves the whole contention that the Re-publican party has made, and the decision of the urt fully sustains the Republican view. In so far se there was any decision adverse to the Government is involved nothing more than dollars and cents; that is to say, it simply held as illegal the duties collected ter the territory became ours, and before Congress reised its power to govern and impose duties.

"Under this decision it is settled finally that thes art of the United States, but only dependencies hat belong to the United States, and that Congres sas full power to govern them according to their neces sties, and that the Constitution does not extend and pply to them except only as Congress may see fit make it do so. 'In other words, the Constitution does ret follow

the flag er proprio vigars."

It will be observed that Senator FORAKER speaks of the decision as applying equally to Porto Rico and the Philippines. He is referring to the decision in the Downes case, not to the decision in the De Lima case The question of primary and permanent importance is judicially settled with regard to the Philippines not less than with regard to Porto Rico. Congress has power to legislate for the Philippines independently of the uniformity provisions of the Constitution. It can make a special tariff for imports from the Philippines, just as it has made a special tariff in the case of Porto Rican imports. All doubt as to that power has vanished with the doctrine of ex proprio vigore.

The unsettled question as to the Philippines concerns only the period of transition, affected in the case of Porto Rico by the De Lima decision. This is infinitely less important, but it is momentarily somewhat embarrassing to the Administration, which had prepared and was about to promulgate a special tariff in connection with the immediate establishment of civil gov-

ernment in the islands. Whether the Supreme Court would make any distinction between the status of Porto Rico and the status of the Philippines during the period between the ratification of the Treaty of Paris and the date of specific tariff legislation by Congress, is a matter of speculation only. It cannot be known until a decision is rendered in the Pepke roods brought into the United States from Manile: and that decision will not be rendered until October or thereafter.

Two theories have been advanced as to the possibility of the Supreme Court's recognizing an essential distinction between Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The first rests upon the fact that whereas our possession was complete and undisputed in Porto Rico, it has been otherwise in the Philippines; and Solicitor-General RICH-ARDS and others have been inclined to hold that this constitutes a state of affairs sufficiently distinct from that which obtained in Porto Rico to remove the Philippines from the category of territory not foreign within the meaning of the existing tariff laws. But whatever force there may be in this argument as applied to past conditions. it would cease to apply the instant the Philippines were transferred from military to civil government.

Unless, indeed, it should be maintained that the power granted to the Executive by the Spooner act is broad enough to cover the imposition of a special tariff upon Philippine imports arriving at the ports of the United States-a proposition not so obviously sound that any Administration can afford to build upon it.

The second theory of a substantial distinction between the present status of the Philippines and the earlier status of Porto Rico rests upon the circumstance that just after ratifying the Treaty of Paris, the Senate adopted what was known as the McEnery resolution, declaring:

"That by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to prmanently annex said Islands as an integral part of the territory United States to establish in said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said Islands, to prepare them for local self government, and, in due time, to make such disposiion of said islands as will best promote the interest of the United States and of the inhabitants of said

This passed the Senate on Feb. 14, 1899. The Washington correspondent of the Record-Herald of Chicago professes to know that a majority of the Supreme Court hold that the adoption of the McEnery resolution left the question of the permanent sovereignty of the Philippines for future determination by Congress, and therefore differentiated the status of these islands from the status of Porto Rico as construed by the De Lima decision. It makes the question political rather than judicial.

Unfortunately for this view, but fortunately for the country, the McEnery resolution has no vitality whatever. It was a joint resolution, requiring passage by the House and signature by the President in order to have the force of hw It never passed the House, it never was eral jail delivery, liberating forthwith signed by the President. In other words, all prisoners in the custody of the Terriit was never enacted, and its significance is simply that of any other bill or joint resolution that has failed. Nor has it any standing as a declaratory expression of the sentiments and intentions of the Senate. which eight days previously had ratifled the Treaty of Paris. The ratification of

the treaty required a two-thirds vote of the Senate. This McEnery resolution passed the Senate by a majority of four only, the rote being 26 to 22.

The temporary situation regarding the Philippines is perplexing, but the Downes sion points to the solid ground ahead It is merely a question of calling Congress in extra session, if that should be found absolutely necessary.

The Arnold Arboretum.

A circular which we have before us signed by the members of the " Committee appointed by the Overseers of Harvard College to visit the Arnold Arboretum, worthy of the fruitful consideration of all larged-pursed citizens whose good fortune it is to be commensurately broad

The Arnold Arboretum, under the supervision of Prof. CHARLES S. SARGENT O Brookline, has been made a monument of attractive and useful learning in trees and plants. The circular says, with perfect truth, that it "has become recogniz everywhere as one of the most important cientific stations of its kind in the world. Its influence is to-day felt in almost every garden in this country and Europe. the composition and care of plantations, every park in the country now feels the influence of the Arboretum." The investigation of the national forestry resources, which was made by Prof. SARGENT for the Government's use in the Tenth Census, was carried on at the Arboretum, and among the direct results of the report of that investigation was the reservation by the Government of some forty-five million acres of forest lands. To-day "the trees of no other continent are so well known as those of America "-knowledge mainly due to work at the Arboretum.

But the public is invited not only to sustain this institution as it is. There is a great amount of scientific work yet to be done, with which this country is particularly concerned. The trees of Mexico are yet to be studied. The forests of Cuba are hardly explored. In the Philippines there are "probably more species of trees than in all North America." Western and northern China, it is believed, contain more useful and beautiful new trees than any other part of the world." To bring home the interesting and valuable knowledge there to be found is the function peculiarly of the Arnold Arboretum.

For these reasons its pittance of an inome, \$7,000, should be liberally multiplied. At least \$300,000, in addition to the present endowment, is absolutely needed to carry on the Arboretum's work, and many thousands more should be added to enable it to extend its labors in the directions mentioned.

Checks may be made payable to CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2nd., Treasurer of Harvard College, or to Prof. C. S. SARGENT, Director of the Arboretum. The largest subscription on the list given in this circular is \$10,000. The bigger the better. Scarcely an institution in the country appeals more pleasantly to the private citizen's imagination, or more forcefully to the judgment of the statesman.

Some Legislative Incidents in Hawati

What is called the Home Rule party in the Territory of Hawaii has controlled both houses of the Legislature during the first session and the supplementary ses-Under the liberal franchise established in the islands by the act organizing the Territory, the native element of the population contributed the votes which enabled the Home Rulers to capture the Senate and the House, and at the same time to elect ROBERT W. Witcox, the old Royalist, as Delegate to Congress.

Of the total vote of about 9,400, WILCOX received 4,002; SAM PARKER, the Republican, 3,756, and Prince David KAUA-NAUKOA. the nephew of LILIUOKALANI. 1.650 votes as the candidate of the Democrats. The Democrats elected no Senator, and but a single Representative. The Home Rule majority in a Senate of fifteen is 3: and in a House of thirty members it is a over the Republicans and the one Democrat combined

The general character of the majority responsible for the legislation of the session is thus described by a correspondent of the Courier-Journal, writing from Honolulu on May 10:

"When the Legislature assembled a sight and condition presented itself the like of which had probably never before been witnessed in any part of the United States. On the majority sides of the houses were fishermen, back drivers and hula dancers, who knew no more of the English language than the inhabitants of Mars are presumed to know. Although organic act prescribes that proceedings must in English, these men voted that Hawailan might also be used, and proceeded to employ interpreters. It is almost impossible to describe or give a clear idea of the proceedings."

The country is already pretty well aware of the fact that the first performance of the Hawaiian Legislature as an American Territorial body has not been satisfactory either to the responsible citizens of Hawaii or to the friends and well-wishers of the new Territory here in the States. The proceedings have been marked by levity at times amusing and at times exasperating. Governor Dole has done what he could to bring the Legislature to a proper sense of the ordinary requirements of duty and of dignity. The job was too big for him; and after wasting sixty days in all sorts of nonsense, the Senate and House were compelled to adjourn on the date legally terminating the session/ without having made appropriations for the schools or for necessary public works now in progress. The appeal from Mr. ARIMA, the Speaker of the House, to extend the session for thirty days on the ground of unfinished legislation drew from the Governor this well-merited rebuke:

"The conduct of the present session of the Legislature offers no assurance so far that such extension would tend to promote the interests of the Territory. but raises in my mind strong doubts to the contrary

The Courier-Journal's correspondent mentions some of the bills that have actually been passed and are now laws. One act exempts persons worth less than \$3,500 from liability for debt. Another abolishes the poll tax. A third imposes a 2 per cent. income tax. A fourth exempts from all taxation men with more than five children. One resolution was introduced, and came near adoption, abolishing the United States quarantine laws so far as Hawaii is concerted; another provided for a gentory. The legislators wound up their labors by passing a vote of want of condence in the Governor and sending BECKLEY, the Home Rule leader in the House, over to San Francisco to communi-

cate the same to President McKINLEY. Astonishing as is this record, we do not

think it proves the incapacity of the ne think it proves the incapacity of the people of Hawaii for local self-government, or need discourage anybody about the future of the islands. Nor does it afford any good reason for regretting the annexation of Hawaii. The machinery of our institutions has stood severer strains than the ignorant, reckless and light-minded Home Rule majority has put upon it this spring in Hawaii. There are even some States of the Union wherein the Legislatures, temporarily in the control of scatter-brain Populists, have wasted time and enacted extraordinarily absurd laws. It does not follow that WILCOX and his gang will continue indefinitely to control Hawaiian legislation.

Meanwhile, however, there are two questions which Congress may well consider at its next session.

One is whether the provision of the Hawalian act that voters " must be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language " would not be improved by amendment eliminating the two italicized words.

The other is whether the provision excepting the Territory of Hawaii from the operation of Section 1,850 of the Revised Statutes was wisely introduced. Section 1,850 requires that " all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor of any Territory shall be submitted to Congress, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect." Specific exceptions have been made from time to time to this general law as this or that Territory grew beyond the need of the requirement.

The Porto Rican act reserves to Congress the power to annul legislation by the Territorial Assembly. Would it have been better if the Hawaiian act, passed almost simultaneously, had done the same thing?

Chief Justice Fuller Complimented.

The Hon. MELVILLE WESTON FULLER'S dissenting opinion in the Downes case is bringing him compliments for which he may be grateful; and then again he may not. Hardly had his opinion been printed when the Hon. WILLIAM MCKENDREE SPRINGER formerly of Illinois and now of the Indian Territory, arose as a hundred thousand men and tumultuously selected Mr. FULLER as the next Democratic candidate for President. As soon as Bounding BILL let the Fuller boom fly from his teeming brain the Indianapolis Sentinel produced and began to boost a Fuller boom of its own. What is the matter," asked this zealous Hoosier Democrat, "with MELVILLE WES-TON FULLER as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency?"

O, nothing, we suppose. Mr. FULLER is a nice man. He has been a Democrat for a great many years. As the Sentinel recites, he has been a Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature, of an Illinois Constitutional Convention, of three Democratic National Conventions. He is a man of high character. He is a man of some physical distinction. He could write his own campaign songs if his hand has not lost its early cunning on the lyre. There may be springs of harmony in him in which the hatreds of the Hon. CARTER HARRISON and the Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD can be drowned.

Against him is the deep-rooted feeling that the Supreme Court of the United States should not be made a training school for Presidential candidates. And the precedents have not been cheering. Mr Justice McLean of Ohio was voted for vainly in the Free Soil convention of 1848 and the Republican conventions of 1856 and 1860, Chief Justice CHASE's position with his party and the rest of the public was impaired by the knowledge of his consuming hopeless ambition. David Davis's political gyrations were sad to behold. A Republican Justice who agreed with Chief Justice Fuller in the Downes case has been suspected before now of a hankering for the Presidency. From that court room to the White House is a hard road to travel.

If the Democrats persist in their intention of reorganizing the Supreme Court a candidate from that bench may seem peculiarly appropriate to them. But Mr. FULLER is 68 years old and has undoubtedly thrown away political ambition. Perhaps Judge James P. Tarvey of Kentucky will be found more receptive.

A Saying of Miss Anthony's.

In Miss Susan B. Anthony's address delivered on the opening day of the third annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at Minneapolis is a passage which seems more than a little strange in view of the purpose of that association. It is this:

* When the mother of CHRIST shall be made the true model of womanhood and motherhood, when the office of maternity shall be held sacred and the mother shall consecute herself, as did MARY, to the one idea of bringing forth the CHRIST child, then, and not till then, will this earth see a new order of men and women, prone to good rather than to evil."

If women follow such a model and devote themselves to such an object, the ery for enlarged political rights and wider public careers for women must die away. The brawlings of the stump, the intrigue and the heat of primary and convention. all the noisy life of the hall and the market place end so far as women are concerned. They cannot be politicians. They pull baby carriages instead of wires. Their office is to raise children for the Republic and the future.

MARY's life of shrinking humility and plous exaltation seems as remote as anything can be from the public activity and political power which Miss ANTHONY and divers other excellent women ask

Helmet spikes glitter and there is a forest of plumes in Boston to-day. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is in the The members march on several days field. and celebrate all days. This is the day on which they go to church. They will also he stacked on the Common, where their evolutions will be watched by representatives of the War offices of Europe, Asia Africa and Patagonia. Great interest is felt "in military circles" in the new gun which fires Faneuil Hall high balls with unexampled rapidity and much is expected from the heavy field commissary buffet automobile train. Representatives of the Amoskeag Veterans. the Putnam Phalanx, the Worcester Continentals and Company E of Providence will be present. A notable and brilliant day for a wet day.

Persistency of Life in Yates County. From the Penn Yan Chronicle.

John Neff, who has been ill with a general giving out, appears to be improving. It's uncertain how

Who in Yates or Steuben counties can beat this? Albert Seeley, who lives with his granddaughter. Mrs. Walter McCormick, of the Green tract in Jerusalem, took a team and a plough and made a furrow across a three acre field, turning the plough and ploughing furrow back. How is that for a man almost 96 years of age?

STOCKS FOR PUTURE DELIVE Transactions Bone Fide and Val

WASHINGTON, June 2.-Justice Person in delivering the opinion of the same Court last Monday in the decision after he validity of the transactions in for future delivery, lays down well-defined ules as to what constitutes bona fide trans actions. The case was that of Henry Clea & Co. of New York against Jamison & Co. Chicago stock brokers, to recover the di ference between the price at which the latte agreed to purchase 700 shares of Diamos Match stock and the price it fetched wh sold at auction after Jamison & Co., had do clined to receive it. The suit was dismisse by the United States Circuit Court for wan of any privity of contract, which action was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which also held that under the Illinois statute the contract was a gamb ing one, and therefore void as a contract for option to sell or buy at a future time."

This, says Justice Peckham, is a very far reaching decision, and if followed would nvalidate most transactions of every stoo exchange in the country "for the so Quoting from a previous decision of the upreme Court that a contract for future delivery is only valid when the parties really intend and agree that the goods are to be delivered by the seller and the price paid by the buyer, the opinion says:

"As a sale for future delivery is not on ts face void, but is a perfectly legal and valid contract, it must be shown by him who attacks it that it was not intended to delive the articles sold and that nothing but the market price was to be paid by the partie of the contract. And the fact that at the time of making a contract for future de-livery the party binding himself to sell has not the goods in his possession and has no neans for obtaining them for delivery, otherwise than by purchasing them after the contract is made, does not invalidate the con tract. In order to invalidate a contract as a wagering one, both parties must intend that instead of the delivery of the articl there shall be a mere payment of the diference between the contract and the market price. The proof must show that there was a mutual understanding that the transaction was to be a mere settlement of differences in other words, a mere wagering contract,

Taking up the contracts in the case, the court finds that there was nothing in them or the evidence from which it could be inferred that they fell within the statutes of Illinois on the subject of gambling. he parties to the suit admitted that the transaction was according to the rules of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which prothe Chicago Stock Exchange, which prohibited under penalty of suspension sales
for mere collection of differences. They
also provided that every sale must be one in
good faith for the dolivery, either present or
future, of the article sold, and that sales
"for the account" should be made upon the
basis of an intended actual delivery of the
stock at the time when due. As to the rules
to be pursue, when a member of the Exchange fails to fulfil contracts, Justice Peckhan says that to say they afford strong
ground to infer an understanding between
the parties doing business subject to them—
that their contract was not one of actual
sale, but merely to speculate upon "differences"—was, in the opinion of the Court, to
presume an illegal contract against its plain
terms and without any sound basis for the
presumption. The rules made for violation
of contract did not provide, and were not
intended to provide, a means for its fulfilment, but merely afforded an expeditioue
means of ascertaining amount of damage.

Of course, he did not say these rules actually prevented gambling on the Exchange.
Of course, he did not say these rules actually prevented gambling on the Exchange,
lit was possible, if not probable, that gambling might be, and was in fact, carried on
there, but it must be in violation of and not
pursuant to the rules.

Taking up seven cases where convictions
had been obtained under the lilinois statute, hibited under penalty of suspension sale

Taking up seven cases where convictioned been obtained under the Illinois statute

Taking up seven cases where convictions had been obtained under the Illinois statute, Justice Peckham points out that in each case they concerned what was commonly known as "puts and calls," where there was no obligation on the part of the person to sell or buy. That class of contracts was covered by the statute. For the reasons given above this class was not.

As to the contention of Jamieson that as the contracts had been made with reference to the rules of the Exchange, the parties must in pursuing a remedy be confined to that which the rules provide, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of justice, the opinion says that the Court does not regard it as well taken. The sales were made subject to the rules referred to, but so far as regards a remedy for their violation, those rules provide a means by which parties might seek and obtain relief in accordance with their terms. They did not assume to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts, or, in other words, they did not assume to provide an exclusive remedy which the courts, or, in other words, they did not assume to provide an exclusive remedy which the parties must necessarily follow, and which they had no right to refuse to follow without violating such rules and thereby violating their contract. Any rule which would exclude the jurisdiction of the courts over contracts or transactions such as were here shown would not be enforced in a legal tribunal.

nal
The Court holds that the course pursued by Clews & Co. in selling the stock after tender had been refused was a proper and appropriate one, and the decree of the courts below dismissing the suit on the ground of gambling is reversed

Drafts Sold by Sample.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There to in front of a building on lower Broadway. Manhattan, particularly objectionable display of goods on the idewalk which should be looked after by the proper authorities, though seizure might be diment store is occupied by a banking firm, and a sign announces the fact that they deal in drafts, &c. A very large and energetic draft, doubtless intended as a sample of goods sold within, is continually projected over the sidewalk to the great disconcert ment and discomfort of the unwary passersby, es pecially ladies and persons with umbrellas, and have seen more than one hat carried off by this mig fature cyclone. To speak seriously, it is a gratu tous and impertment nuisance which could be easily abated by deflecting the blast upward in front of th show window instead of outward as at present, and t should be somebody's business to see that this or something equally effective is done at once to stor this persistent practical joke or advertisement, which ever it may be NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

Citizens and Cadeta.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In you ditorial article of May 31, discussing the nomen clature of expansion, you say, replying to a corre spondent who asks what designation can be given to the citizens of Porto Rico, that it is possible der the recent decision of the Supreme Court to desorthe them by a phrase, "Citizens of Porto Rico. territory appurtenant and belonging to the United

This is not necessary. The language provides a word that describes exactly their political status. They are American cadets.

They are American codes.

This word has none of the objections that can be made to "colonial" or "subject." It applies to a "younger member of a family: a younger brother o or "to a lunior member of an organization." It car ries with it the implied promise that they will be come senior members of the American organization It is short, simple, has dignity, and no disagree able association. Please adopt it, for the sake everybody's convenience. New YORK, June 2.

Gibe -Jibe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may be officed that the spelling of gibe as "libe" is beo an established one. Surprised at some places it was

met I began to register good instances. Pichard Marsh, not a literary but a correct writer, makes some character say in his stor, of 'The Grime and the Criminal,' Ch. XXXVI.: "You do nothing ise but fibe and jeer at me." It is an English autho and an American-published book.

A strong other example is in an American edition of essays of John Richard Green, where one reads

Amidst the libes of his courtiers, the good count."

An include the libes of his courtiers, the good count. The a poem, "Retrocessions!," by Joseph Smith, which referred to one party of the South African struggle as the "libe of the nations."

Such respectable use—and such is frequent—does or soon will authorize the spelling, "libe." Of course there is no houre reason for it than that a horse should have live legs, or three, or than that we should have one seoundrel verb, "claim." As well as developing here. Stormo it mentions that "libe" is about on the other side, so the Englishmen above may have written "libe" and not merely been proofread to that effect in American publication.

But something more interesting and more important is in mind. Has the women's hotel been named get If not, you should call it The Appleton.

BROOKLINE, May 26.

P. H. RELEMAN.

TILLMAN AND M'LAURIN.

my Views of the Southern Press on the From the Norfolk Landmark. The Landmark is not an admirer of many of

nan's methods or of Tillman's political personality. In the conflict with McLaurin, however, Tillman has the right side: he ought to win an overwhelming victory, and for the seed of his State, the South, and the Demofork Ben" will smite his enemy hip and thigh. If Molaurin is correct in his assertion that he represents the people of his own and other Southern States, the Democratic party is a thing of the past.

From the Macon News

The South is still strongly Democratic, not only on account of the negro question, but also because of government for which poratio party stands. This election South Carolina will be a fair test of the real economic and political sentiments of the white voters, because the race is between two men both of whom claim to be Democrats, and consequently the result will be very etructive. It will show the weakness of imperialism and high tariff among the Southern people, as nothing else has shown it. From the Chattanooga Press.

While we have no personal interest in the controversy, our sympathics are quite naturally with McLaurin, as he is a progressive thinker and, so far as we can aso sents the intelligent element. While Tillman is a shrewd man, he has appealed in all his advocated many theories and doctrines which tear down society. If he has constructive genius, he has depraved morals. We publish in this issue part of an address made by Senator McLaurin which bespeak for him the consideration of all readers who have progressive tendencies and look to the future for better things. From the Charleston Evening Post.

departure from Bryanism on the part of his colleague, if he were without influence in high places where patronage is to be had; but when the junior Senator is getting all the political candy, the sweet-toothed Tillman

is deeply affected. From the Nashville American Tillman will not last. The more intelligent in South Carolina are tired of Tillman and would be pleased to be rid of him, but many who are opposed to Tillman are not

willing to follow McLaurin. From the Raleigh News and Observer It is an anomaly for the same party to have two men in the United States Senate, one voting always against the policy of his party. South Carolina should send either two Den ocrats or two Republicans, and while the conflict precipitated will disturb quiet people in South Carolina, it will clear the political atmosphere

From the Mobile Register The chances seem to be in Tillman's favor Not only is McLaurin "forcing the season, for his cause is not yet fully ripe in South Carolina, but he is in poor health and may

give way under the strain of a violent campaign such as the one proposed will surely We admire his courage more than we do his wisdom. There is this much certain, that if he fights and fails, he will not do so entirely in vain. The time must come when South Carolina will throw off the galling yoke of Tillman, and McLaurin's decisive action will hasten the coming of that time. Moreover, his example will be an encouragement to others teaching that patriotism that is equal to self-sacrifce still exists in the proud old State that has been so long under

the heel of a demagogue

THE BUIL OF EATING ALONE. Talk and Companionship Are Essential to

From the Lancet. At a time like the present, when the marrying age of the average man of the middle classes is being more and more postponed, the physical ills of bachelordom come increasingly under the notice of the medical man It is not good for man or woman to live alone Indeed, it has been well said that for solitude to be successful a man must be either angel or devil. This refers, perhaps, mainly to the moral aspects of isolation, and with these we have now no concern.

There are certain physical ills, however, which are not the least among the disadvantages of loneliness. Of these there is many a clerk in London, many a young barrister, rising, perhaps, but not yet far enough risen. many a business man or journalist who will say that one of the most trying features of his unmarried life is to have to eat alone. And a premature dyspepsia is the only thing that ever takes him to his medical man There are some few happily disposed individuals who can dine alone and not eat too fast, nor too much nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a little with, and more between, the courses. He will just employ his mind enough to help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact, he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal.

This is your solitary's excellent idea. reality he becomes engrossed in what he reading till suddenly finding his chop cold he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry and paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterward. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage. For due and easy nutrition food should be slowly taken and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Every one knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meat, and mental exertion is equally so.

Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of afterdinner speeches will convince any one that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearers any severe intellectual

In fact, the experience of countless genera tions, from the red Indian of the woods to

In fact, the experience of countless generations, from the red Indian of the woods to the white-shirted diners of a modern party, has perpetuated the lesson that a man should not est aione, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be telked to while he feeds. Most people do not think much when they talk, and talking is a natural accompaniment of eating and drinking.

How does it fare with the many solitary women of to-day? No better, we know, than with the men, but differently. Alone or not a man may generally be trusted at any rate to take food enough. (We suppose, of course, that he can get it.) With a woman it is different. She is more emotional, more imaginative, and less inclined to realize the gross neconstites of existence. Therefore, the woman does not dine at all. She gets dyspepsia hecause her digestion has not sufficient practice; a man gets it because his functions practice; a man gets it because his functions practice; it too often in the wrong way.

Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats in London there are thousands of women "doing" for their solitary masters or mistresses. These women, whose main occupation is to prepare food for others, find it impossible to enjoy, or even to take, food themselves. As confectioners are said to give their apprentices a free run of the stock of the shop for their first few days, knowing that it will effectually cure appetite afterward, so the women who are always occupied with buying and preparing food grow unable to use it for themselves. These people suffer from dyspepsia, which is cured if somebody else manages their kitchen for a week, allowing them to take meals without proparing them.

It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitarizess. Man and woman is a gregarious againal. Physically and intellectually

meals without preparing them.

It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitarigess. Man and woman is a gregarious againmal. Physically and intellectually we improve with companionship. Certainly it is not good to eat and to drink alone. It is a sad fact of our big cities that they hold hundreds of men and women who in the day are too busy and at night too lonely to feed with profit, much less with any pleasure.

SOME OFFICE HOLDERS TO RESIGN. Generally, Rowerer, to Take Another Office

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some of us who are fresher in our recollect past than the new generation can be expected to be, remember that this thing of resigning is nothing new in politics, the saying o Thomas Jefferson' to the contrary standing. Any old New Yorker who has read the history of his State will remember that De Witt Clinton resigned from the Sen ste to become Mayor of this city. Of course there was no pique in that, but it is a reply to Mr. Jefferson's statement or inquiry in his let ter about resignations as to how vacancies are

It is political history that Henry Clay resigned from office repeatedly. It may not be generally known that Clay was a United States Senator before he served in the lower house of Congress. His first appearance in the Senate was to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of the unexpired term he refused to stand for reflection, preferring to be a member of the Legislature of his State. he was elected to the Senate after that, but on the expiration of that term he declined a reelection. He preferred the House, and or his election to that branch he was elected Speaker. This brings up the fact that he resigned the Speakership and his membership in the lower house in order to accept the appointment of Peace Commissioner

on his return he was elected a member of the House of Representatives again and also Speaker. Again he resigned the Speakership and went home, only to return later when he was again elected Speaker. Then he was elected to the Senate later, and after his reelection he resigned in 1842. On the occasion of that resignation he made what he called his farewell speech in politics. It was a great occasion. At the conclusion of the speech the Senate, by unanimous vote, adjourned because the retirement of Clay, as one of the Senators said, marked a political epoch in Congress. And yet five years Tillman could view with complacency any later Clay was back in his old seat. He didn't resign the last time, but he died before his

> The "immortal Webster," as Massachusetts men still call him, resigned his seat in the Senate for a place in Harrison's cabinet. He remained after Harrison's death, in the Tyler Administration until 1843, when he resigned. He went back to the Senate in '45, but in '50 he resigned for a portfolio in the Fillmore cabinet.

time expired.

In 1841, five months after Tyler had been In 1841, five months after Tyler had been President, every member of his Cabinet, with the exception of Webster, resigned because they disagreed with Tyler. Why Webster did not resign is a bit of interesting political history which the young men of the country would do well to look up and study. His act in standing by Tyler was one of the manilest things in his life.

Coming on down to later times you will find that James Buchanan resigned twice. Once he quitte i the Senate to go into Polk's Cabinet. The second time he quitted the Senate to accept the mission to St. James's. The resignations of Conking and Platt, and

the result, are comparatively recent. If Tillman and McLaurin are in earnest about their resignations I commend to them the fate of the two distinguished Senators of New York, although Mr. Platt has not suf-

fate of the two distinguished Senators of New York, aithough Mr. Platt has not suffered in the long run.

In 1898 Mr. Sherman resigned from the McKinley Cabinet. Of course we all know why. I knew Mr. Sherman and served with him in political life. He was honest and I revere his memory. But I must say that when he resigned from the Cabinet it was a surprise to old politicians. Those of us who knew him never believed he would resign from office.

Coming down to the present Administration you will find several resignations on the records. McKenna gave up the place of Attorney-General for a place on the Supreme bench. Griggs, who succeeded McKenna, has recently resigned. Alger resigned, as you know. Gary resigned, and so did Bliss.

There is no analogy between any of the resignations I have mentioned and the Tillman-McLaurin affair. But they occurred to me when I saw the statement intimating that resignations in politics are rare. If Mr. Jefferson had lived later he would not have written the letter he did about resignations being few.

New York, June 1.

Plague of Globe Trotters in Uganda From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Str H. H. Johnston, his Majesty's Special Com missioner in Uganda, in a despatch addressed to Lord Lansdowne, Issued to-day, says: - 'Ugan ta has lately been suffering from a plante of explorers, sports-men, and amateur collectors. No matter now wealthy or how wealthy the newspapers or capitalists whom they represent, they invariably end by living like parasites on one official or another.

"It is really becoming a case of blackmail. If the unfortunate official on whom they plant themselve for the time being (who may not be drawing a salary of more than £250 a year) does not place all his stores at their disposal, they threaten to write disa greeable things a out him or about the Uganda administration. If, with a desire to be generally oblig ing, or because he fears this adverse criticism, the official to question (who may be myself or any one of my colleagues) puts him self to considerable trouble and personal expense to forward the ends of the intruder, then he is 'rewarded' by fulsome praise which probably in the eyes of the Foreign Office, or of the general public who may read it in the newspapers, does him a great deal more harm than good: or if he is praised, it is at the expense of some predecessor or colleague with whom he is on the best of terms and who is made to suffer by unfavorable comparisons. "Nearly all these individuals give untrue descrip-

tions of the country, because their presence in it has been brief, and their capacity for forming a correct opinion naturally poor. Almost all these individuals manage to arm themselves before starting with letters from Government departments or Government officials, and these letters -as often as not very slight and perfunctory recommendations - are used to extort from the officials all sorts of concessions and assistance which would not otherwise be rendered. As I said before, it is the duty of all persons serving the British Government in this protectorate to afford reasonable encouragement to traders and settlers, but this encouragement -so far as I am concerned will be afforded to all such without any special request on the part of the Foreign Office. But I do think the time has come -for the sake not of myself. perhaps, who am better paid than the others, but for the bulk of the officials out here whose pay enable them to do little more than to live in a manner be niting English gentlemen for the Foreign Office to discourage, as far as is consistent with its views. any more exploring, sporting, or amateur scientific

Let all such inquirers be informed that there is free ingress and egress in these protectorates, and that all persons obeying the laws and regulations n force will be free to travel wherever it is safe to d) so, but that they can expect no special assistance either individually or collectively, from the Dritter or native Administration; that there are no hotels in the country: therefore, they must be well supplied with tents and provisions; that the native chiefs cannot afford to support them and supply them with food without payment, nor can the European offcials provide them with house room or board are already several important European trading houses and a large number of British Indian traders and several respectable A:ab merchants established in this protectorate, and it is quite a mistaken notion. held, apparently, by not a few people in England. that the commerce of this protectorate remains to be At Entebbe, Kampala, Port Portal, Eldama Ravine,

expedition ; to these protectorates.

Kisumu, and most of the principal stations in Unyord and along the course of the Nile, there are shops or stores at which nearly all European necessaries can be purchased, and purchased at prices by no means unreasonable for the locality. Until the Uganda Railway is completed to the Lake, and the means of communication on the Upper Nile have been added to by the placing of proper steamers on those waters, should hesitate to encourage firms not already es tablished here to embark on trading enterprises which and its resources, of the people and of their languages,

Veterinary Christian Science. Lady Abinger in the Onlooker

I have found with my animals such great help from

Christian Science treatment. I have a hors: that some time ago caught a violent cold that settled on the lungs. The horse seemed past all remedies. Everycalled in several times. Still the animal could not work, so, after months of suffering I telegraphed t a healer in London, and in a couple of days all bad symptoms had gone,

YALE ATTACKS ON CATROLICS.

The Rev. Father Coyle Answers Prof. Ade and the Rev. C. W. Merriam

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2 .- Prof. George Adams, professor of medieval history in Yale University, who was credited recently with a classroom statement that there was one kind of preaching in the Catholic Church for ignorant Catholies and another kind for ntelligent Catholics, and the Rev. Charles Wolcott Merriam of Springfield, Mass., who in his graduating address recently at the Yale divinity school made a general attack on the Catholics, were answered to-day by the Rev. John B. Coyle, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of this city, one of the loading Catholic priests of the Connecticut diocese. Father Coyle took for his text these words:

"Go ye therefore forth and teach nations

The preacher said that the authority to teach is found in the Catholic Church. the laws promulgated by the Catholic Church are built on the teachings of the Bible and Christ when He was upon earth. He said;

"The enemies of the Catholic Church are persecuting her right here in our own town. Witness what was announced in Yale University recently. A graduate of that university, the Rev. Mr. Merriam, hurled against the dark ages, saying that Catholics were disloyal to the United States Government because, according to this graduate, when the Roman Catholie Church announces a doctrine to its members they must obey it even if they have to defy law and everything

Father Coyle said that the present Po would be the last one in the world to ask his children in the United States to be otherwise than the most loyal citizens. He said that it was not becoming and was cowardly to let

than the most loyal citizens. He said that it was not becoming and was cowardly to let such a statement pass unrebuked and that the Roman Catholic graduates of Yale University should have been the first to refute it. "But," he added, "not one voice was raised. The Catholic Church never interferes with the law of the State. Our Government is founded on just laws and interferes with no one's right of conscience. No citizens are more faithful than our Catholic citizens in observing the laws of the land.

"This same graduate," continued the priest, "uttered another calumny when he said that confession in the Catholic Church was detrimental to the independence of the Catholic citizen. Those who regularly attend the sacraments of the Catholic Church are by no means the least loyal citizens or the less manly. As all Catholics know, a secret of the confessional has never yet been made known. A man in the twentieth century to make such a statement as that should not be allowed to stand on the platform of a university of such a reputation as that of Yale. The graduates should refute it.

"Another calumpy was that Catholic teaching was dangerous to morality. There is a rock; the mortality that holds marriage to be binding. Is that dangerous to the community? This individual that attacks the Roman Catholic Church, the defender of all things noble and pure, should be gotten out of the confines of fale University.

As to Prof. Adams, the priest said that he told his pupils that the Roman Catholic Church teaches one doctrine to the learned Catholics and another to the ignorant.

"Those who say that know not about which they are speaking or else are agents of the Devil," said the preacher. "Hereafter let us live such lives that by them we can put the lie on the statements of such fools. Those who make such statements are far more un-American than the humblest member of Christ's Church. Contemptuous silence in treating such utterances generally is good sometimes, but when such foolish and unwarranted attacks on the Catholic Chu

MORE GIFTS TO COOPER UNION From Edward Cooper, A. S. Hewitt, Thomas Snell, M. K. Jesup and J. P. Morgan.

The forty-second annual report of Cooper Union, just out, shows that \$40,000 required for improvements and additions was furnished in the past year by Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt, who contributed \$22,000 each, and by Mr. Thomas Snell, who gave \$4,000, leaving a balance of \$8,000 in the

"With this expanditure of money." save the report, "the first, or probationary era, of the Cooper Union may be said to have come to an end. With the new century its second and final era of development begins. The trustees are able to form a very close estimate of the expenditures which will be required for carrying on the various organized. The revenues have been largely reduced by the appropriation of space, previously rented, to the new instruction departments of the institution. The main evenue from this time forward must come from the endowment fund, which may be expected to yield about \$60,000 per annum. The expenditures cannot be reduced below \$70,000 so that there will be a deficit at the end of the current year of probably \$10,000, which can be met only by the personal contributions of its trustees. It is evident, therefore, that an additional endowment of

therefore, that an additional endowment of \$300,000 will be needed to bring the revenue and expenditures to an equation. Ultimately the income of the trust fund, created by the children and grandchildren of Peter Cooper, will supply this deficiency, but the growth of the institution in the meantime will be undoubtedly continuous and the expenditures will be correspondingly enlarged.

Of the Museum for the Arts of Decoration the report states that, within the past few days, the trustees have received a despatch from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in London, announcing his purchase of three of the most valuable collections of textile fabrics in Europe, which he purposes giving to the museum. The report gives the following as the most recent endowments to the institution:

From Morris K. Jesup, \$10,000 for support

as the most recent endowments to the institution:

From Morris K. Jesup, \$10,000 for support
of and additions to the library and reading
rooms: from John E. Parsens, \$5,000 for the
general endowment; from K. Fulton Cutting,
\$5,000 for the general endowment. The following bequests are specially noted: From
the estate of Oswald Ottendorfer, \$20,000,
to be used as a special fund for the purchase
of foreign literature, especially in the German tanguage, for the library and reading
room: from the Misses Catherine B. and Maria
L. Campbell, \$5,000, the income from which,
amounting to \$200, is to be used to create
two scholarships for deserving students in
the day school. two scholarship

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Alvarez's "The Carnival at Madrid" brought \$28,000

at the La Gandara sale in Naples. Italy's Gorgonzola Cheese Trust has come to grief, as the exporters would not live up to their agreements. Swiss cow bells have been introduced into the Himelayas as a protection for cattle against tigers. The tigers run as soon as they hear the bells

Frenchmen are giving up the terms "rosbir" and plom puddin" in addressing British tourists; bieyles and automobiles have brought in "caoutcho as a substitute.

St. Helena is to have a university extension. The Cape University is going to send examiners to the island for the young Boer prisoners who are studying to enter the university.

At the recent Commers at Boun in honor of the German Crown Prince, at which the Kaker was greaent, an unpleasant incident arose. The guesta thought that the beer mugs were keepsakes and carried off 620 of them. The "Borussia" corps, which acted as host, instead of settling for the mugs, has asked the guests who carried them away either to

eturn them or to send 30 cents to the proprietor of the

restaurant where the Commers was held Among nigh prices for paintings obtained at recent London sales the following are noticeate: A Hob-tema landscape brought \$48,035, within \$1,000 of the record price paid for a Hobbema in England. Romney's "Mrs. Dorothy Champion Crespigny" brought \$28,600; T. Gainsborough's "Mrs. Hallam." 59,345; J. Russell's "Mrs. Elizabeth Currie," a pastel, 57,920; Sir. J. Reynolds's "Mrs. Willett," \$8,500; Murillo, portrait of himself, \$13,900; Van der Helst, Portrait of Admiral de Hochepied, \$9,975; T. Gains grough, I ortrait of Isaac Sequeirs, \$11,000; Sir H. Raeburn, "Susanna Morrison," \$4,000; J. de Mabuse, Portrait of Jacqueline de Bourgogne, \$12,260; Si drea Solario, "The Annunciation," \$10,000; Velasquez, Head of Philip IV . 19 inches by 13 inches, \$4,750, and five tiny watercolors by Sir John Millais, "My First Sermon." My Second Sermon." "The Order of Release," "The Proscribed Royalist" and "The Huguenot," the last 5 by 3 inches, \$2,530

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. -A